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The work culminates in the author's philosophy of life. Morals, religion, coöperation and competition are subjected to an evolutionary analysis. Naturally, many of the details are speculative. In matters of phylogeny there is some room for differences of opinion. It does not seem that Professor MacFarlane has given due weight and importance to the paleontological evidence for a reptilian ancestry of the mammals. However, this does not detract from the main thesis of the book.

Chapters xx to xxx should prove of interest to anthropologists.

LOUIS R. SULLIVAN

*The Frontiers of Language and Nationality in Europe.* LEON DOMINIAN.

Published for the American Geographical Society of New York by Henry Holt and Co.: New York, 1917. Pp. xvii, 375, 9 plates, 67 figures.

This is an excellent book, which no anthropologist, concerned at all with Europe, can afford to dispense with as a work of reference. It is strictly impartial in its presentation of evidence, critical in its interpretations, and for a war-time work concerned with issues of the war, surprisingly fair in its attitude. In addition, it is excellently written. To the scientific student its chief value will be as a convenient and authoritative compilation. The maps—all of the "plates" and many of the "figures" are such—are of high grade: without exception they show clearly the particular points which they illustrate. An introduction by Madison Grant emphasizes the prevailing lack of race consciousness in Europe and the circumstance that language is the essential factor in the creation of national unity and nationality. The author and the Society are alike to be congratulated on this work.

A. L. KROEBER

[Collected Papers in] *Analytical Psychology.* C. G. JUNG. Authorized Translation edited by Dr. CONSTANCE E. LONG, New York: Moffat, Yard and Co., 1916.

*The Psychology of the Unconscious [Wandlungen und Symbole der Libido].* C. G. JUNG. Translated by Dr. BEATRICE M. HINKLE, New York: Moffat, Yard and Co., 1916.

These volumes are of interest to anthropologists for two reasons. One is that, in some form or other, psychoanalysis has come to stay. The extravagances of some of its followers, and possibly an excessive confidence on the part of all of them, may vitiate much of the present status of their science. For instance, its future center of gravity may

conceivably lie in the non-sexual rather than sexual field. But certain of its findings, as to the conversion rather than extinction of repressed desires, for instance, and the significance of dream material, have surely become a permanent part of general psychology and therefore relate to that form of activity which underlies all social phenomena and which the anthropologist can never afford wholly to ignore.

The other point of contact is the assumption, apparently typical of the school, that the symbols into which the "libido" converts itself, are phylogenetically transmitted and appear socially. The machinery of this assumed process is not examined. Its reality is considered established by the adduction of examples which may be so interpreted. Now if the psychoanalysts are right, nearly all ethnology and culture history are waste of effort, except in so far as they contribute new raw materials. If, on the other hand, current anthropological methods and the psycho-biological assumptions underlying them are correct, the phylogenetic theories of Jung and his collaborators are only a mistaken excrescence on their sounder work. Mutual understanding will not progress as long as the two tendencies go their conflicting ways in ignorance of each other.

Of the two volumes, the first is in reality the more systematic. The series of papers gives an excellent cross-section of the modern psychology of the unconscious as represented by one of its two leading schools. The second volume is saturated with phylogenetic interpretations without examination of their foundations. Both translations are good.

For those whose patriotic sensibilities are keen, it may be remarked that while Jung writes in German, he is a Swiss and head of the Zurich school.

A. L. KROEBER.

#### NORTH AMERICA

*In the Alaskan Wilderness.* GEORGE BYRON GORDON, Sc.D., F.R.G.S.

The John C. Winston Company: Philadelphia, 1917. 247 pp. 52 illustrations, 3 maps.

This volume is the narrative of a journey in Alaska from the Upper Yukon southwestward to the headwaters of the Kuskokwim and thence down that river to the sea. The party was composed of the author and his brother, Lieutenant MacLaren Gordon, who fell on the battle line in France, October 21, 1916. The explorations upon which this volume is based were made in 1907. The main portion of the book comprises ten chapters, in narrative form, covering the journey from start to finish. The style is charming, simple, and direct; the reader is carried along without being wearied by long and tedious details, but always has before